

is made, as it should be, a precedent to be habitually followed, we shall see greater results than even the overthrow of Tammany."

"Greater results than even the overthrow of Tammany!" What does Beecher mean—the overthrow of Custom House corruption?

Concludes the *Christian Union*:—  
As has been well said, the campaign is ended, but the war is only begun. The forces of knavery are beaten in the field, but the knaves are to be hunted out of the community and the return of them to the land to be guarded against. A great debt to justice remains unpaid until the men who have been rescued from government wear the felon's garb, and even then the work of reformation is to be followed by the greater work of moulding the people into the inflexible habit of guarding the public property and honor. There is no rest in the service of the community so long as the community endures. The old motto must be ours, "To-day's goal be to-morrow's starting point."

The Boston *Pilot*—Catholic organ in New England—thinks "there is a wide field for Irish-American journalism in this country, if it only be of the right sort; and every friend of our people will be gratified to find that the very journals that prostitute themselves are the only ones that are forced to cry out 'the Irish are not a reading people.'"

The *Pilot* is mistaken. That the Irish are a reading people is in evidence from the fact that there are as many Irish hibernicals published in this city—or weeklies published in the Irish interest, Fenian and otherwise—as there are of any other outside nationality that abides among us.

Our Jewish contemporaries are rather slow this week. Why do they not wake up, when the tabernacle of the city treasury is in "view halloo?"

#### The Savings Banks Trouble.

The suspension of the Guardian Savings Bank, which was controlled almost entirely by the capitalists of the "Ring," and of which William M. Tweed was President, is a natural result of the collapse of the "Ring" itself, and also goes to explain the run which commenced yesterday on the Bowling Green Savings Bank—an institution near of kin to the "Boss" own, and on the National Savings Institution, which has been luckless enough to have a Tweed (Jr.) among its directors. There is no need to feel any uncertainty in regard to the great majority of our savings institutions, for they are, as a rule, honestly controlled and are considered perfectly sound. The Guardian and Bowling Green are the only ones that have an acknowledged affinity with the "Ring" management, and they doubtless feel now that a good name is better than silver or gold. It is to be earnestly desired that the laboring men whose bread and meat depend upon the little sums they have deposited in these concerns may suffer no loss. Nothing that has yet been proven against the "Ring" managers will go so far to render the lower classes indignant as to thus bring "Ring" rascality to bear directly on their own slim pockets. Better that every man of means in the directory of those banks sacrifice his whole fortune than that those worthy and needy depositors go unpaid.

#### The German Religious Reform Movement.

The movement of which Dr. Döllinger is the recognized head progresses slowly—so slowly, in fact, that many, both of those who favor and of those who oppose it, are of the opinion that it is wanting in vitality. At the same time it is hard to get rid of the idea that it does not, indeed, make some progress. In this far away land of ours, where religious liberty is a great and glorious fact, and where the dominating power of a State Church is not felt, we cannot realize the character of the struggle which is now going on, particularly in Bavaria, but generally all over Catholic Germany. The royal *placet* is a barrier which hitherto has defied all the artillery of Rome. In former times, when Rome excommunicated a clergyman, the State, without question, gave effect to the Church's decisions and disposed of the heretic of his living. There are now in Bavaria several excommunicated clergymen and professors of theology; but the Bavarian government sustains the rebels and resists Rome. The same policy is being pursued by the government of Prussia. Great revolutions are sometimes of slow growth. It is not conceivable that this state of things can long exist in Catholic Germany without bringing about a great religious reform. It has often been said that without concordats the Papal empire could not survive. To-day concordats are dead. It is our privilege or our misfortune to witness the greatest crisis in the whole history of the Papacy.

#### Personal Intelligence.

General H. L. Robinson, of Birmingham, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
Nicholas Wm. M. King, of the United States Navy, is quarantined at the Albemarle Hotel.  
Colonel W. S. Church, of Albany, is stopping at the Hoffman House.  
Judge M. B. Shaphard, of Alabama, is residing at the Grand Central Hotel.  
General H. T. Reed, of Keokuk, Iowa, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
State Senator E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel.  
E. F. Blodgett, of Georgia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Commander Norton, of the United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.  
General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. The General has been compelled by an affection of the throat to cease lecturing.

#### Arrival of the Japanese Embassy.

Arrived in the city from Washington, and took quarters at the St. James Hotel.

#### Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Tibbott), of Springfield, Mass., is among yesterday's arrivals at the Breckinridge House.

The doctor is well known as an author and the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*.

#### Captain Von Schanz, of the Russian frigate Abrek, is at the Clarendon Hotel with Minister Catech.

(John Morrissey, of Massachusetts, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Morrissey is the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and has been such for a number of years.

#### Among the passengers for Havre by the steamship Washington, which sailed yesterday, were Assistant Secretary of State J. Bancroft Davis and the Rev. Athanasius Cozzani.

Ex-Governor R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is a native and has for some time past been a resident of Jamaica, L. I. The *Farmer* of that place announces that he is ready to resign.

#### E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was the first Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Grant, is in town for a short time yesterday.

He stopped at the Everett House, from where he went in the evening to Washington.

#### Ex-Senator Ben Wade left the Astor House on Friday evening.

It was his intention to proceed to Washington, though he would possibly stop for a short time at some point in New Jersey.

## MAIL TO THE PRINCE!

### ALEXIS' ARRIVAL.

## The Grand Duke Safely in Harbor.

### The Russian Frigate Svetlana Off the Lightship—"All Well."

### The Fears of Two Nations Happily Allayed.

At two o'clock this morning the special couriers from the HERALD steam yacht Herald brought to the office of this journal the welcome intelligence that the Russian frigate Svetlana, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, had arrived safely off the Lightship, with all well on board.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night a large steamer came slowly up and anchored off the Lightship. The HERALD yacht ran alongside and soon discovered that the stranger floated the Russian flag. In reply to the hail of the yacht, "What vessel is this?" came the welcome reply,

"The Russian frigate Svetlana."

"Are all well on board?"

"All well."

"Is the Grand Duke Alexis on board?"

"He is."

The following is the officer's report:—

"The Russian steam frigate Svetlana,

Captain Kremer, Vice Admiral Posselt, chief of squadron, 3,090 tons, mounts ten guns,

360 horse power; from Madeira, October 10. Experienced strong head winds and heavy seas nearly the whole passage."

The officer on duty made immediate inquiry of the captain of the HERALD yacht if the other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached port, and when informed that they had immediately communicated the intelligence to those on board the Svetlana.

A loud cheer soon testified that the news of the safety of their companions had reached the ears of the crew of the flagship.

There was no excitement in the Bay up to midnight, from the fact that the arrival of the Svetlana was not known up to that hour except to the crew of the HERALD yacht, no other vessel being near when the richly-laden frigate dropped her anchor.

## FRANCE.

### M. Gambetta's Speech on Democratic Government in France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1871.

M. Gambetta made his expected speech at St. Quentin last night.

His tone was moderate, and the speech has produced an excellent effect on public opinion.

He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the republic; but reform was necessary to confirm it, and the people should see that legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the National Assembly.

The citizens of France, he added, should take a more active and practical interest in political affairs, and make their influence felt in the government of the country. To give their power its legitimate effect, he advocated the formation of a national republican party, and set forth in detail a plan of organization which is based in many respects upon the American system.

COURTS MARTIAL AND COMMUNISM.

Several additional courts martial have been created, the more rapidly and effectually to dispose of the large number of cases of Communist prisoners still remaining to be tried.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.

The trial by court martial of the parties accused of the assassination of Generals Thomas and Leconte has ended.

Nineteen of the prisoners were pronounced guilty. Vandergaer and seven others were sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Avenir* and *Le Peuple*, for printing articles insulting to the government.

ARMY ORGANIZATION AND FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The work of reorganization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the present year the strongest strategic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by divisions of a completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped corps d'armee.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

### The International Commercial Treaty Negotiations Broken Off.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871.

The London Standard announces that the negotiations between the British and French governments for the modification of the international commercial treaty have been broken off.

No cause has been assigned for the cessation of the Cabinet proceedings.

### FIRE IN HABLEM.

A fire broke out last night at half-past ten in the Episcopal church on the corner of 127th street and Fourth avenue, that entirely destroyed the building which was valued at \$2,000. It was a wooden structure, and burned in the Continental and Hope insurance companies. It is supposed the fire originated in the cellar, and was caused by the overheating of the furnace.

### MORE ABORTION.

A lady named Mrs. Allen Young, of 265 Broome street, was found by a policeman last night in Broome street, in a very critical condition. When taken to the station house she stated that she had gone to a Mrs. Palmer's, 296 South First street, Williamsburg, for the purpose of having an abortion performed. The police surgeons restored her strength somewhat and she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

## GERMANY.

### Explosion of Gunpowder in a Fortress Arsenal.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKFURT, Nov. 18, 1871.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred this morning in the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz, on the Rhine. Some cartridges were touched by fire in the ordnance manufacturing laboratory, and a large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition exploded in consequence.

The building was badly shattered.

Three soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The immense magazines of the fortress, where a supply of powder is stored sufficient for a ten years' siege, escaped the danger.

## ENGLAND.

### Roman Catholic Mission to the Colored Freedmen of America.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871.

The first Roman Catholic mission ever despatched from England to America sailed to-day.

The party consists of four priests, whose duty it will be to labor exclusively among the colored people of the United States.

At the celebration of mass previous to their departure His Grace Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, addressed the missionaries. He said:—

"This mission has been established by the Church in England because this country had imposed slavery on America, and it was fitting that Englishmen should be the first to move for the amelioration of the condition of the newly-emancipated race."

The Nations Thanked for the Aid to Chicago.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871.

A despatch has been received from the State Department in Washington thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the Continent for their efforts in behalf of the suffering inhabitants of Chicago. The circular says:—"The American government is gratified to see in the liberal response to their appeals of its representatives abroad unusual evidence of international sympathy."

AMOUNT OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The total amount of subscriptions for Chicago received at the Mansion House up to last evening is \$248,500—\$242,500.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

The steamship Concordia has arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, with 2,553 bales of cotton.

## JOY IN THE PALACE.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871.

The Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is reported to be en route.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Medical Bulletin of Her Majesty's Mental Condition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871.

Doctor McLeod, one of the Court physicians, states officially as well as professionally that he has been in attendance on Her Majesty Queen Victoria during a period of time exceeding thirteen years, and can thus declare that the reports which have been circulated recently, to the effect that she has contracted symptoms of mental weakness, are "unqualifiedly false."

## SPAIN.

### Provincial Government for Cuba as Defined by the Bonds Tax.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 18, 1871.

The United States Minister, Major General Sickles, has made a statement which he says is called forth by the late debate in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of Cuba, and which is also, he adds, absolutely necessary for the explanation of certain Spanish official documents relative to Cuban affairs which have been recently published here.

General Sickles says it is due to the former Ministers Rivero, Marti and Becerra, and also to the late Marshal Prim, to state that they all and severally assured him that Cuba "should be justly treated as a province of Spain, entitled to all the rights granted by the Constitution of 1812."

General Sickles adds that "these promises prevented the American government from intervening in Cuban affairs."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CORTES on the Spanish Budget has agreed to report in favor of the tax on the interest of Spanish bonds held at home and in foreign countries.

Spanish Bonds and the Interest.

This action of the Cortes Budget Committee will excite a very considerable degree of agitation among the holders of bonds of the Spanish nation, particularly among the creditors of Amadens' government in London. It has been already anticipated with apprehension in the British capital, as will be seen from the following utterances made by one who purports to present "a review of the dealings experienced by the foreign creditors of Spain during the thirty-seven years from 1854." The writer says:—

"No country has a right to tax the interest upon its debt, and much less that arising in many cases, as in Spain, upon stocks issued on terms involving, after years of suspense, cruel sacrifices to the creditor, in lieu of cash that ought to have been paid long ago."

The writer adds that the Spanish debt consisted of—

First.—Of the Cortes loan, 1861-23.

Second.—The loan of 1868, 3 per cent, at 60 per cent.

Third.—The three per cent, 1864.

Fourth.—The three per cent, 1867-69-70.

The repudiations, reductions, suspensions of payment, confiscations and other acts which have emanated from all the successive governments, without distinction of party, have been so numerous and extraordinary that perhaps no similar example can be found in the financial annals of any country.

In 1854 a suspension of payments took place. In 1861 the whole of the debt was repudiated. In 1864 they were recognized, but reduced—two-thirds of the capital in active 5 per cent; one-third in passive 3 per cent stock to raise 24,000,000 effectives of dividends were converted into deferred stock, without interest, to be drawn in twelve years from 1884 into active 5 per cent.

In 1868 a suspension of payments took place. In 1871 the whole of the debt was repudiated. In 1870 the debt was converted into 3 per cent bonds, and given for each £100 of the half of the coupons confiscated in 1861. There was given likewise £100 3 per cent bonds for each £100 nominal of passive, valued at 32 on £25 in cash being paid by the holder. At the same time sales of similar kind were made by the government.

For the purpose of effecting the above, Rotchford for account of the government. In 1869 a loan was contracted in part, and the remainder was sold by the Bank of Paris to realize £10,000,000 effectives. In 1870 the debt was converted into 3 per cent bonds, and the denomination of "Renta perpetua tres per cent."

The sacrifices thus imposed on the bondholders have been as prejudicial to them as productive to the government in Madrid.

## A WIFE ROASTED ALIVE.

### FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT LYNN, MASS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1871.

One of the most brutal and inhuman tragedies which ever horrified any community was enacted in Lynn last night, and is to-day the leading topic of conversation in that city. The actors were a man named John G. Clinton, about forty-three years of age, a barber by trade, and his wife, who was made the victim of treatment that could only be expected from a fiend, she having been shockingly beaten and then

LITERALLY ROASTED TO DEATH.

The scene of the affair was on Howard street, in one of the small wooden houses which are set back from the street, and accessible only by narrow alleys from the street. The parties lived in the rear of No. 33, the family consisting of Clinton, his wife and four boys, ranging in age from three to seventeen years. About half-past eight o'clock last evening two women, named Margaret Brown and Charlotte Moody, who lived almost directly in front of Clinton's house, had their attention called to the latter by the sound of heavy blows, screaming and groaning which proceeded from it. As the sounds increased the two women went out and listened beneath the windows, but the sounds suddenly ceased and all was quiet.

They then returned to their houses, but in about fifteen minutes were again disturbed by the same noises, which they again sought to trace out as before, but the sounds ceased as they had previously done.

After this everything remained quiet until about ten minutes past nine o'clock when the same women discovered that the house was on fire inside.

An alarm was at once raised, and three men, named David Lee, Freilinghausen Moody and Fred Walton, rushed into the house with buckets. On entering they found that there was fire in an entry way which led up stairs, and a pile in the middle of the floor, consisting of what

APPEARED TO BE A BUNDLE OF CLOTHING,

was also burning. On examining the latter it was found to be the body of Mrs. Clinton, horribly bruised and burned in a most sickening manner.

The body was almost entirely burned from the back, which was scorched and roasted. The flames were put out with some difficulty. One report is that while the men were endeavoring to extinguish the fire the poor victim threw up one of her arms and breathed perceptibly, but another, and probably the correct, story is that life had left the body when it was discovered. About three feet from the head of the victim lay the fragments of a kerosene lamp, which had been borrowed from a neighbor on that night, and traces of the oil were also seen on different parts of the floor. City Marshal Barrett and two officers went at once to the place. Clinton was

STANDING OVER THE BODY OF HIS WIFE.

Nothing, but appealing considerably affected.

He was arrested, taken to the station house and locked up. One of the sons named Frank, a lad ten years of age, who was first to enter the house says that he had been attending an evening school that night, and had returned home just as the fire was discovered. He went into the house and saw his mother burning on the floor. Recollecting that his little brother was probably upstairs

about he rushed up and met his father coming down. He found his brother, took him down stairs and into a neighboring house. As soon as the flames had been extinguished Coroner J. G. Pinkham was called in, and he ordered the body of the woman to be carried to the police station, which was immediately done.

The Coroner then summoned a jury, who viewed the body and then adjourned.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

The corpse presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on the head, consisting of two or three cuts, looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds which appeared to have been caused by something beside the flames. The features were rendered unrecognizable, and the hair was burned close to the head, leaving the skull bare and horribly craped and black, the feet dropping from the hands, arms and body, rendering it a sight which could not be beheld without a shudder at the awful atrocity of the crime and the blackness of the soul that could execute it.

The husband and prisoner has said very little, but told a brief story. It is that he was in bed up stairs about nine o'clock, all being quiet, when his little boy came rushing up and told him the house was on fire. He went down and found his wife lying on the floor in the condition in which she was found by the three men.

The belief that the man is guilty is almost universal. One theory of the affair is that he had some difficulty with his wife, during which he threw the kerosene lamp at her, striking her on the breast and igniting the clothes referred to; that the oil scattered over her clothing and the

FLAMES WERE INHALED BY THE VICTIM.

Other people firmly believe that the monster killed her by blows and then actually set fire to the body, leaving it to burn. His previous character has been rather bad. He has been known in Lynn for upwards of twenty years, though not constantly a resident, and during that time for the past two or three years—he has carried on the business of a barber at the Railroad House on Market street, and has been known as a man much given to drinking and to an exceedingly bad temper. There has frequently been trouble between him and his wife, partly caused by the fact that the latter was possessed of some property which he could not get under control of. The officers have been frequently called into his house to quell disturbances, and Clinton has been known to strike his wife on several occasions lately. Coroner Pinkham is to make a full investigation of the affair.

## NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COUNCIL.

### An Appeal to Rebuild the Churches of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1871.

The National Congressional Council opened the fourth day's session as usual, with devotional exercises. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, chairman of the Committee on Unity of the Church, made a report, which was incorporated in the records of the Council as a part of its organic work. Rev. Mr. Chalmers, of New York, made a report on the work of the Council during the past year, and of the New England churches at Chicago as affected by the late fire, appealing to all churches to aid in rebuilding and restoring them.

Dr. E. E. Webb, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Church Literature, made a report and submitted a resolution commending the Congressional Publishing Society as worthy to receive pecuniary support to this house. The Council appointed a committee to scan up the action of the Council.

In the afternoon session of the Congressional Council several resolutions were adopted upon education of young men for the ministry, the support of theological seminaries, Congressional colleges, consecration of children to the ministry and encouragement of young men to enter the ministry.

At half-past three o'clock the Council adjourned to participate in the exercises of laying the corner stone of the Oberlin University. Addresses were delivered by the President, J. M. Fairchild, of Oberlin College; Rev. Dr. Walcott, of Cleveland; General O. Howard, of Washington; Rev. William J. Budington, of Brooklyn, and others.

## VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 19.

1870—A French force, under Ruffinetti Garibaldi, defeated the Prussians at Châtillon-sur-Seine.

1869—Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, abandoned the country.

1869—Battle of Ocaña, Spain: The French forces of Soult and Morier defeated the Spaniards.

1792—The National Convention declared a republic, and elected to be free, and ordered them all.

## SMALPOX IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18, 1871.

The health report for the week ending to-day shows 133 deaths from smallpox—an increase of 32 over last week.

## GOUGH'S BEAUTIES.

### A Pen Photograph of New York City on Saturday Afternoon—Costumes on the Avenue—The Park and the Matinees.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1871.

The government has recently made and continues to make arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebellion in this island.

The prisoners are sent to the Isle of Pines for safe keeping.

As evidence in some of these cases is admitted to be hardly sufficient for conviction it is considered the safest policy to remove the accused to some other point and avoid the agitation and disturbance likely to be caused by their trial in the courts of this city.

The Consul of Sweden at this port has been banished from the island and sails to-morrow in the French steamer for St. Nazaire. He is charged with acting as the agent of Señor Aldama and other well known Cuban refugees.

## NAVAL NEWS.

The Spanish man-of-war Zaragoza arrived to-day from Sagunto, and will sail to-morrow for Havre.

A Spanish war steamer has been sent to Havre. The bark Roosevelt, from New York, has arrived.

## A SENSATION SPOILED.